THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1770. THE NUMBER 224.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

From the LONDON ADVERTISER,
May 29, 1770.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

WHILE Parliament was ſitting, it would neither have been ſafe, nor perhaps quite regular, to offer any opinion to the public, upon the juſtice or wiſdom of their proceedings. To pronounce fairly upon their conduct, it was neceſſary to wait, until we could conſider, in one view, the beginning, the progreſs, and the concluſion of their deliberations. The cauſe of the public was undertaken and ſupported by men, from whoſe abilities and united authority, to ſay nothing of the advantageous ground they ſtood on, might well be thought ſufficient to determine a popular queſtion in favour of the people. Neither was the Houſe of Commons ſo abſolutely engaged in defence of the Miniſtry, or even of their own reſolutions, but that *they* might have paid ſome decent regard to the known diſpoſition of their conſtituents, and, without any diſhonour to their firmneſs, might have retracted an opinion too haſtily adopted, when they ſaw the alarm it had created, and how ſtrongly it was oppoſed by the general ſenſe of the nation. The Miniſtry too would have conſulted their own immediate intereſt, in making ſome conceſſion ſatisfactory to the moderate part of the people. Without touching the fact, they might have conſented to guard againſt, or give up the dangerous principle on which it was eſtabliſhed. In this ſtate of things, I think it was highly improbable, at the beginning of the ſeſſion, that the complaints of the people upon a matter, which, in *their* apprehenſion at leaſt, immediately affected the life of the conſtitution, would be treated with as much contempt by their own repreſentatives, and by the Houſe of Lords, as they had been by the other branch of the legiſlature. Deſpairing of their integrity, we had a right to expect ſomething from their prudence, and ſomething from their fears. The Duke of Grafton certainly did not foreſee to what an extent the corruption of a Parliament might be carried. He thought, perhaps, that there was ſtill ſome portion of ſhame or virtue left in the majority of the Houſe of Commons, or that there was a line in public proſtitution, beyond which they would ſcruple to proceed. Had the young man been a little more practiſed in the world, or had he ventured to meaſure the characters of other men by his own, he would not have been ſo eaſily diſcouraged.

The prorogation of Parliament naturally calls upon us to review their proceedings, and to conſider the condition, in which they have left the kingdom. I do not queſtion but they have done what is uſually called the King's buſineſs much to his Majeſty's ſatisfaction. We have only to lament that, in conſequence of a ſyſtem introduced or revived in the preſent reign, this kind of merit ſhould be very conſiſtent with the neglect of every duty they owe to the nation. The interval between the opening of the laſt and the cloſe of the former ſeſſion was longer than uſual. Whatever were the views of the Miniſter, in deferring the meeting of Parliament, ſufficient time was certainly given to every member of the Houſe of Commons, to look back upon the ſteps he had taken, and the conſequences they had produced. The zeal of party, the violence of perſonal animoſities, and the heat of contention had leiſure to ſubſide. From that period, whatever reſolution they took was deliberate and prepenſe. In the preceding ſeſſion the dependents of the Miniſtry had affected to believe, that the final determination of the queſtion would have ſatisfied the nation, or at leaſt put a ſtop to their complaints; as if the certainty of an evil could diminiſh the ſenſe of it, or the nature of injuſtice could be altered by deciſion. But they found the people of England were in a temper very diſtant from ſubmiſſion; and, although it was contended, that the Houſe of Commons could not themſelves reverſe a reſolution, which had the force and effect of a judicial ſentence, there were other conſtitutional expedients, which would have given a ſecurity againſt any ſimilar attempts for the future. The general propoſition, in which the whole country had an intereſt, might have been reduced to a particular fact, in which Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Luttrell would alone have been concerned. The Houſe of Lords might interpoſe; the King might diſſolve the Parliament; or, if every other reſource failed, there ſtill lay a grand conſtitutional writ of error, in behalf of the people, from the deciſion of one court to the wiſdom of the whole legiſlature. Every one of theſe remedies has been ſucceſſively attempted. The people performed *their* part with dignity, ſpirit, and perſeverance. For many months his Majeſty heard nothing from his People but the language of complaint and reſentment; happily for this country, it was the daily triumph of his courtiers that he heard it with an indifference approaching to contempt.

The Houſe of Commons, having aſſumed a power unknown to the conſtitution, were determined not merely to ſupport it in the ſingle inſtance in queſtion, but to maintain the doctrine in its utmoſt extent, and to eſtabliſh the fact as a precedent in law, to be applied in whatever manner his Majeſty's ſervants ſhould hereafter think fit. Their proceedings upon this occaſion are a ſtrong proof that a deciſion, in the firſt inſtance illegal and unjuſt, can only be ſupported by a continuation of falſehood and injuſtice. To ſupport their former reſolutions, they were obliged to violate ſome of the beſt known and eſtabliſhed rules of the Houſe. In one inſtance they went ſo far as to declare, in open defiance of truth and common ſenſe, that it was not the rule of the Houſe to divide a complicated queſtion, at the requeſt of a member ‖. But after trampling upon the laws of the land, it was not wonderful that they ſhould treat the private regulations of their own Aſſembly with equal diſregard. The Speaker, being young in office, began with pretending ignorance, and ended with deciding for the Miniſtry. We were not ſurpriſed at the deciſion; but he heſitated and bluſhed at his own baſeneſs, and every man was aſtoniſhed.

The intereſt of the public was vigorouſly ſupported in the Houſe of Lords. Their right to defend the conſtitution againſt any encroachment of the other eſtates, and the neceſſity of exerting it at this period, was urged to them with every argument that could be ſuppoſed to influence the heart or the underſtanding. But it ſoon appeared, that they had already taken their part, and were determined to ſupport the Houſe of Commons, not only at the expence of truth and decency, but even by a ſurrender of their own moſt important rights. Inſtead of performing that duty which the conſtitution expects from them, in return for the dignity and independence of their ſtation, in return for the hereditary ſhare it has given them in the legiſlature, the majority of them made a common cauſe with the other Houſe in oppreſſing the people, and eſtabliſhed another doctrine as falſe in itſelf, and if poſſible more pernicious to the conſtitution, than that on which the Middleſex election was determined. By reſolving that they had no right to impeach a judgment of that Houſe of Commons in any caſe whatſoever, where the Houſe has a competent juriſdiction, they in effect gave up the conſtitutional check and reciprocal controul of one branch of the legiſlature over the other, which is perhaps the greateſt and moſt important object provided for by the diviſion of the whole legiſlative power into three eſtates; and now, let the judicial deciſions of the Houſe of Commons be ever ſo extravagant, let their declarations of the law be ever ſo flagrantly falſe, arbitrary, and oppreſſive to the ſubject, the Houſe of Lords have impoſed a ſlaviſh ſilence upon themſelves; they cannot interpoſe, they cannot protect the ſubject, they cannot defend the laws of their country. A conceſſion ſo extraordinary in itſelf, ſo contradictory to the principles of their own inſtitution, cannot but alarm the moſt unſuſpecting mind. We may well conclude that the Lords would hardly have yielded ſo much to the other Houſe, without the certainty of a compenſation, which can only be made to them at the expence of the people. The arbitrary power they have aſſumed of impoſing fines and committing, during pleaſure, will now be exerciſed in its fulleſt extent. The Houſe of Commons are too much in their debt to queſtion or interrupt their proceedings. The Crown too, we may be well aſſured, will loſe nothing of this new diſtribution of power. After declaring, that to petition for a diſſolution of Parliament is irreconcileable with the principles of the conſtitution, his Majeſty has reaſon to expect that ſome extraordinary compliment will be returned to the Royal prerogative. The three branches of the legiſlature ſeem to treat their ſeparate rights and intereſts as the Roman Triumvirs did their friends. They reciprocally ſacrifice them to the animoſities of each other, and eſtabliſh a deteſtable union among themſelves upon the ruin of the laws and liberty of the commonwealth.

Through the whole proceedings of the Houſe of Commons in this ſeſſion, there is an apparent, a palpable conſciouneſs of guilt, which has prevented their daring to aſſert their own dignity, where it has been immediately and groſsly attacked. In the courſe of Dr. Muſgrave's examination, he ſaid every thing that can be conceived mortifying to individuals, or offenſive to the Houſe. They voted his information frivolous, but they were awed by his firmneſs and integrity, and ſunk under it. The terms, in which the ſale of a patent to Mr. Hine were communicated to the public, naturally called for a Parliamentary enquiry. The integrity of the Houſe of Commons was directly impeached; but they had not courage to move in their own vindication, becauſe the enquiry would have been fatal to Colonel Burgoyne, and the Duke of Grafton. When Sir George Saville branded them with the name of traitors to their conſtituents, when the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and Mr. Trecothick, expreſsly avowed and maintained every part of the city remonſtrance, why did they tamely ſubmit to be inſulted? Why did they not immediately expel thoſe refractory members? Conſcious of the motives on which they had acted, they prudently preferred infamy to danger, and were better prepared to meet the contempt, than to rouze the indignation of the whole people. Had they expelled thoſe five members, the conſequences of the new doctrine of incapacitation would have come immediately home to every man. The truth of it would then have been fairly tried, without any reference to Mr. Wilkes's private character, or the dignity of the Houſe, or the obſtinacy of one particular county. Theſe topics, I know, have had their weight with men, who, affecting a character of moderation, in reality conſult nothing but their own immediate eaſe; who are weak enough to acquieſce under a flagrant violation of the laws, when it does not directly touch themſelves, and care not what injuſtice is practiſed upon a man, whoſe moral character they piouſly think themſelves obliged to condemn. In any other circumſtances, the Houſe of Commons muſt have forfeited all their credit and dignity, if after ſuch groſs provocation, they had permitted thoſe five Gentlemen to ſit any longer among them. We ſhould then have ſeen and felt the operation of a precedent, which is repreſented to be perfectly barren and harmleſs. But there is a ſet of men in this country, whoſe underſtandings meaſure the violation of law, by the magnitude of the inſtance, not by the important conſequences, which flow directly from the principle, and the Miniſter, I preſume, did not think it ſafe to quicken their apprehenſions too ſoon. Had Mr. Hampden reaſoned and acted like the moderate men of theſe days, inſtead of hazarding his whole fortune in a law-ſuit with the Crown, he would have quietly paid the twenty ſhillings demanded of him, the Stuart family would probably have continued upon the Throne, and, at this moment, the impoſition of ſhip-money would have been an acknowledged prerogative of the Crown.

What then has been the buſineſs of the ſeſſion, after voting the ſupplies, and confirming the determination of the Middleſex election? The extraordinary prorogation of the Iriſh Parliament, and the juſt diſcontents of that kingdom, have been paſſed by without notice. Neither the general ſituation of our colonies, nor that particular diſtreſs which forced the inhabitants of Boſton to take up arms in their defence, have been thought worthy of a moment's conſideration. In the repeal of thoſe acts, which were moſt offenſive to America, the Parliament have done every thing, but remove the offence. They have relinquiſhed the revenue, but judiciouſly taken care to preſerve the contention. It is not pretended that the continuance of the tea duty is to produce any direct benefit whatſoever to the Mother Country. What is it then but an odious, unprofitable exertion of a ſpeculative right, and fixing a badge of ſlavery upon the Americans, without ſervice to their maſters? But it has pleaſed God to give us a Miniſtry and a Parliament, who are neither to be perſuaded by argument, nor inſtructed by experience.

Lord North, I preſume, will not claim an extraordinary merit from any thing he has done this year in the improvement or application of the revenue. A great operation, directed to an important object, though it ſhould fail of ſucceſs, marks the genius and elevates the character of a Miniſter. A poor contracted underſtanding deals in little ſchemes, which diſhonour him if they fail, and do him no credit when they ſucceed. Lord North had fortunately the means in his poſſeſſion of reducing all the four per cents at once. The failure of his firſt enterprize in finance is not half ſo diſgraceful to his reputation as a Miniſter, as the enterprize itſelf is injurious to the public. Inſtead of ſtriking one deciſive blow, which would have cleared the market at once, upon terms proportioned to the price of the four per cents, ſix weeks ago, he has tampered with a pitiful portion of a commodity, which ought never to have been touched but in groſs; he has given notice to the holders of that ſtock of a deſign formed by government to prevail upon them to ſurrender it by degrees, conſequently has warned them to hold up and enhance the price; ſo that the plan of reducing the four per cents muſt either be dropped entirely, or continued with an increaſing diſadvantage to the public. The Miniſter's ſagacity has ſerved to raiſe the value of the thing he means to purchaſe, and to ſink that of the three per cents, which it is his purpoſe to ſell. In effect, he has contrived to make it the intereſt of the proprietor of four per cents to ſell out and buy three per cents in the market, rather than ſubſcribe his ſtock upon any terms, that can poſſibly be offered by government.

The ſtate of the nation leads us naturally to conſider the ſituation of the king. The prorogation of a Parliament has the effect of a temporary diſſolution. The odium of meaſures adopted by the collective body ſits lightly upon the ſeparate members, who compoſed it. They retire into ſummer quarters, and reſt from the diſgraceful labours of the campaign. But as for the Sovereign, *it is not ſo with him*. He has a permanent exiſtence in this country. He cannot withdraw himſelf from the complaints, the diſcontents, the reproaches of his ſubjects. They purſue him to his retirement, and invade his domeſtic happineſs, when no addreſs can be obtained from an obſequious Parliament to encourage or conſole him. In other times the intereſt of the King and people of England was, as it ought to be, intirely the ſame. A new ſyſtem has not only been adopted in fact, but profeſſed upon principle. Miniſters are no longer the public ſervants of the ſtate, but the private domeſtics of the Sovereign. One particular claſs of men are permitted to call themſelves the King's friends, as if the body of the people were the King's enemies; or as if his Majeſty looked for a reſource or conſolation, in the attachment of a few favourites, againſt the general contempt and deteſtation of his ſubjects. Edward, and Richard the ſecond, made the ſame diſtinction between the collective body of the people and a contemptible party, who ſurrounded the Throne. The event of their miſtaken conduct might have been a warning to their ſucceſſors. Yet the errors of thoſe Princes were not without excuſe. They had as many falſe friends as our preſent gracious Sovereign, and infinitely greater temptations to ſeduce them. They were neither ſober, religious, nor demure. Intoxicated with pleaſure, they waſted their inheritance in purſuit of it. Their lives were like a rapid torrent, brilliant in proſpect, though uſeleſs or dangerous in its courſe. In the dull, unanimated exiſtence of other Princes, we ſee nothing but a ſickly, ſtagnant water, which taints the atmoſphere without fertilizing the ſoil. The morality of a King is not to be meaſured by vulgar rules. His ſituation is ſingular. There are faults which do him honour, and virtues that diſgrace him. A faultleſs, inſipid equality in his character, is neither capable of vice nor virtue in the extreme; but it ſecures his ſubmiſſion to thoſe perſons, whom he has been accuſtomed to reſpect, and makes him a dangerous inſtrument of *their* ambition. Secluded from the world, attached from his infancy to one ſet of perſons and one ſet of ideas, he can neither open his heart to new connexions, nor his mind to better information. A character of this ſort is the ſoil fitteſt to produce that obſtinate bigotry in politics and religion, which begins with a meritorious ſacrifice of the underſtanding, and finally conducts the monarch and the martyr to the block.

At any other period, I doubt not, the ſcandalous diſorders, which have been introduced into the government of all the dependencies of the empire, would have rouzed and engaged the attention of the public. The odious abuſe and proſtitution of the prerogative at home, the unconſtitutional employment of the military, the arbitrary fines and commitments by the Houſe of Lords, and court of King's Bench; the mercy of a chaſte and pious Prince extended chearfully to a wilful murderer, becauſe that murderer is the brother of a common proſtitute, would I think, at any other time, have excited univerſal indignation. But the daring attack upon the conſtitution in the Middleſex election makes us callous and indifferent to inferior grie-

‖ *This extravagant reſolution appears in the votes of the Houſe; but, in the minutes of the committees, the inſtances of reſolutions contrary to law and truth, or of refuſals to acknowledge law and truth when propoſed to them, are innumerable.*

ances. No man regards an eruption upon the ſurface when the noble parts are invaded, and he feels a mortification approaching to his heart. The free election of our repreſentatives in Parliament comprehends, becauſe it is, the ſource and ſecurity of every right and privilege of the Engliſh nation. The Miniſtry have realiſed the compendious ideas of Caligula. They know that the liberty, the laws, and property of an Engliſhman, have in truth but one neck, and that to violate the freedom of election ſtrikes deeply at them all.

JUNIUS.

☞ MODESTUS, *in anſwer to* JUNIUS, *ſhall have a place in our next.*

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, *for* May, 1770.

DEBATES *in a newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY.

Mr. DYSON.

WE have been told, Sir, in a laboured harangue, that we have loſt the love and confidence of the people, that an honourable Gentleman, who has reproached us with betraying our truſt, has ſpoken the ſentiments of the people, that we are at this moment in danger of being called to account by the people, that the people are ready to do themſelves juſtice upon us, and that we ſhould beware what we do, becauſe the people, whom, by one of the rhetorical flouriſhes which are ſo uſeful on other occaſions, he calls the *avenger*, is at the door. Sir, it is hard to ſay whether this inſult is more groſs againſt this houſe or the people. Is the rabble, that is now ſuppoſed to be gathered about the door, the people? Are the writers of news papers, who wiſh for a priſon or a pillory, that their libels may be thought more important, the people? Or do the petitions, about which ſo much has juſt been ſaid, contain the ſenſe of the people? The people are too great, too reſpectable a body to become the tool, the puppet of any faction; they are not to be hired to halloo and hiſs with porter and geneva; they are not to be brought gaping to an inn by ſuch tricks and devices as gull clowns at a fair. An honourable Gentleman has told us that he did not ſeek petitioners, but that petitioners ſought him; but it is well known, that though this may be true in appearance, it is falſe in fact. When a great man has a mind to be thus ſought, intimations are given to proper perſons, that they muſt ſeek him: A few ſtaunch friends meet together, with an invitation to the great man, drawn up by himſelf in their pocket. When this is formally ſent to him he graciouſly vouchſafes to attend. A general meeting is then propoſed; advertiſements are inſerted in the news-papers; cards of invitation are every where diſtributed, and agents attend on market days at inns and alehouſes, to ſee who can be picked up by the influence of a cuſtomer, or the hopes of a treat. The great man receives another copy of his invitation to himſelf, and he again deigns to accept it: When he comes he is preſſed to take the Chair, as has been preconcerted, and thus he is happily both ſought and found: From the Chair he relates what he has heard from the minority of this Houſe, of wicked Miniſters, and injured liberty, taking care to ſuppreſs the arguments, by which the majority ſupport the wiſdom of Parliament, and the rectitude of Adminiſtration, and then, producing a petition, hands are collected like money at the church door for a brief; and when this rhapſody of malice and ſedition, in which Majeſty and Miniſtry are involved in one general charge of combining againſt the conſtitution, is brought up to inſult the King, and diſgrace government, we are told, it is the ſenſe of the people! We have been ſuperciliouſly warned of tyranny, and told that it is advancing againſt us with haſty ſtrides. I am an enemy to tyranny, Sir, and therefore I cannot without indignation hear this Houſe threatened with the moſt prepoſterous and horrid of all tyranny, that of a mob. To inſinuate that the meaſures of a legiſlative body ſhould be influenced by echoes of ſedition from the rabble, is to inſinuate that all government ſhould be at an end. It is to reſtrain thoſe with whoſe vengeance we are now threatened, that all government is inſtituted, and if they are not reſtrained, a ſtate of nature will return, and the earth will be filled with violence and oppreſſion, under the pretence of liberty and juſtice. If our liberties are in danger, it is from thoſe who have ſet up the cry; it is from thoſe who inſult both Majeſty and Adminiſtration, and not from thoſe who would ſupport the beſt of Princes in the exerciſe of conſtitutional rights, and the meaſures to which he gives the ſanction of his authority.

Mr. Barre.

The honourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, has by a common court artifice held up Majeſty as a ſcreen to Miniſters, and endeavoured to tranſfer the infamy which mal-adminiſtration has drawn upon one to the other. In this attempt however it is impoſſible he ſhould ſucceed, for the people will always diſtinguiſh between them; their opinions of his Majeſty, and of his Miniſters, are as oppoſite as of truth and falſhood, right and wrong. The people feel for his Majeſty, with the ſame ſenſibility as for themſelves. The people of England know, the people of Ireland know, and the American people feel, that the iron hand of miniſterial deſpotiſm is liſted up againſt them; but it is not leſs formidable againſt the people than the Prince. The ſoft breath of eſteem, complacency and veneration, which wafted congratulations from every heart to the Throne, is now changed into groans, murmurings and complaint. To the weak and arbitrary meaſures of men without knowledge, and without principle, who have ſucceeded each other in Adminiſtration, the diſcontents of the people, and their oppoſition to government, can only be imputed. Every tree is known by its fruit, and that Adminiſtration muſt certainly be erroneous, or corrupt in no ſmall degree, which has alienated the affections of thirteen millions of faithful ſubjects, from an amiable Sovereign; whoſe univerſal acclamations proclaimed their joy at the proſpect of being governed by a native Prince, of an happy temper and virtuous diſpoſition, from whom every national bleſſing was expected. The declarations of ſuch Miniſters, who ſeem to have called good evil, and evil good, muſt, like dreams, be taken in a contrary ſenſe; when they ſpeak of peace we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that there is danger of a war; and that if a war does not happen it is kept off by diſgraceful conceſſions. I call upon that Gentleman [*pointing to Sir Edward Hawke, firſt Lord of the Admiralty*] who from the nature of his office, muſt be acquainted with it, to declare to this Houſe the real ſtate of the diſpute which is at this time ſubſiſting between the courts of Great-Britain and France.

Sir Edward Hawke.

The French have not wholly given up their complaint of an inſult, which they pretend was offered to their flag. While ſome of his Majeſty's ſhips were anchored in the Downs, a French frigate, bearing a Royal commiſſion, arrived, and without paying the uſual ſalute, caſt anchor in the ſame road. Lieutenant ——, who commanded his Majeſty's ſloop the Hawke, of twenty guns, ſent an officer on board to demand the cuſtomary reſpect, which the Captain of the French veſſel refuſed; having, as he ſaid, no orders to pay it, and not being ſufficiently informed of the right to demand it, he could not, nor would not, riſque the honour of his nation in a point of ſo great conſequence. The Lieutenant returned for anſwer, that his pretended ignorance ſhould not exempt him from paying that act of obedience to the Britiſh flag, which his nation had ever paid to it in the narrow ſeas, and with a firmneſs becoming the dignity of a Britiſh officer, declared he would ſink him if he obſtinately refuſed. The French Captain was peremptory, and the Lieutenant drew up along ſide of his veſſel, and fired a ſhot into her; at the ſame time he ſent the officer, who had carried the meſſage, to ſtrike the flag, which the French Captain thought proper to ſuffer to remain in the ſame ſituation during his ſtay. This is the nature of the preſent diſpute. The French Miniſtry have complained of this act, but ſeem by no means diſpoſed to carry things to extremities in ſupport of their demand of redreſs, as they find no diſpoſition in our court to relax in the claim to that ceremonial of ſubmiſſion, the exacting of which was the occaſion of the diſpute.

Mr. Barre.

This is no time for evaſion. I call upon Adminiſtration to know if all is well abroad? If the French do not threaten and are actually preparing for war? The King in his ſpeech does not give us the uſual ſtrong aſſurances to the contrary, and we all know what is to be inferred from the cautious wording of ſpeeches from the Throne. I call upon that wretched tow of *no Miniſters* [*pointing to the Treaſury Bench*] for a more explicit anſwer.

Lord North.

If we are *no Miniſters*, why does the honourable Gentleman call upon us for an anſwer? If he allows us to be in the ſecrets of government, does he expect we ſhall anſwer *all is well*, without knowing what meaning he will put on thoſe words, *all is well*.

Mr. Barre.

My meaning is, that you declare before this Houſe, if all is fair with France: If France does not threaten hoſtilities, unleſs ſervile ſubmiſſions are made on the part of Great-Britain to prevent them.

Lord North.

We have at this inſtant no particular conteſt, about which there is a probability of going *ſuddenly* to war with France. *Is that fair?* France has no particular complaint againſt us, except what my honourable friend has juſt now explained, about which it is probable ſhe will riſque a war. *Is that fair?* And I will take upon me to aſſert in the face of this Houſe, notwithſtanding my inſignificance as a Miniſter or no Miniſter, that no ſervile ſubmiſſions will be made by the preſent Adminiſtration on the part of Great-Britain, to France or any other foreign power upon earth, to avoid a war; and that whenever the national claims ſhall be brought in competition, they will be defended with dignity, and ſupported with ſpirit. I will ſay more, that the aſſertion which ſome Gentlemen have been pleaſed to throw out in the courſe of this debate, that this nation is in no condition to go to war, is not true; it is at this hour in a better condition to go to war than any of its rivals, or its enemies.

Mr. Barre proceeded.

With regard to our colonies, the conduct of Adminiſtration has been weak, irreſolute, ineffectual, and diſgraceful. Acts have been made by one ſet of Miniſters to inflame them, which by thoſe who ſucceeded, have been repealed to appeaſe them. By a third Adminiſtration, thoſe unconſtitutional acts that had given birth to the moſt dangerous contention that ever was ſet on foot, concerning a ſubject that never ſhould be brought into debate, was revived in order to inflame the colonies, and drive them to extremity. When they reſiſted theſe unwarrantable acts, troops have been ſent and quartered in their towns, in direct violation of the law, to dragoon them into a compliance. And in juſtification of all this ſeverity, a moſt treaſonable repreſentation of a peaceable and loyal people has been made to his Majeſty, and to the aſtoniſhment of all who read it, delivered from the Throne in the ſpeech of laſt ſeſſions, which I beg leave to read in juſtification of what I have now aſſerted. [*Leave being granted, he read as follows*] "At the cloſe of laſt ſeſſion of Parliament I "expreſſed my ſatisfaction at the appearances which then "induced me to believe that ſuch of my ſubjects as had "been miſled in ſome parts of my dominions, were re"turning to a juſt ſenſe of their duty; but it is with equal "concern that I have ſince ſeen *that ſpirit of faction "which I had hoped was well nigh extinguiſhed, breaking "out a freſh in ſome of my colonies in North America, "and in one of them proceeding to acts of violence, and "of reſiſtance to the execution of the law. The capital "town of which colony appears, by late advices, to be in a "ſtate of diſobedience to all law and government, and has "proceeded to meaſures ſubverſive of the conſtitution, "and attended with circumſtances that manifeſt a diſpo"ſition to throw off their dependence on Great Britain.*" And now, Sir, I appeal to the whole Houſe, I appeal to *the things upon that bench* [*pointing as before*] if ſuch a repreſentation was a juſt repreſentation of the honeſt, faithful, loyal, and till that moment, as ſubjects, irreproachable people of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay? And if not a juſt repreſentation, how unfit to be proclaimed from the mouth of Majeſty throughout all Europe! I will venture to ſay, Sir, that all Europe knows it to be falſe. With what aſtoniſhment then muſt they be ſtruck at the daring iniquity of thoſe by whoſe advice it was made? To crown all, a Governor is ſent to cure theſe diſorders, and to reconcile this contradictory ſyſtem of court policy, who, with vinegar in one hand, and oil in the other, was to mix up a meſs, which, if it did not remove the cauſe, was at leaſt to meliorate the ſymptoms: Hear in what manner he proceeds to execute his commiſſion:

Having received a letter from Lord Hillſborough, in which were the following words: "His Majeſty relies on "your fidelity for ſuch an explanation of his meaſures as "may tend to remove the prejudices which have been ex"cited by the miſrepreſentation of thoſe who are enemies "to the peace and proſperity of Great Britain and her "colonies, and to re-eſtabliſh that mutual confidence and "affection upon which the glory and ſafety of the Britiſh "empire depends, &c." he opens his commiſſion to the Aſſembly of Virginia with a ſpeech, a part of which I beg leave to produce, as a maſter-piece of eloquence, and which muſt, on that account, do honour to thoſe great Stateſmen who appointed this very able Lord to remove the prejudices which have been excited by the miſrepreſentation of the enemies of Great Britain and her colonies. "I think my"ſelf, ſays he, *peculiarly fortunate* to be able to inform "you, that, in a letter, dated May the 18th, I have been "aſſured by the Earl of Hillſborough, that his Majeſty's "preſent Adminiſtration have at no time entertained a "deſign to propoſe to Parliament to lay any farther taxes "upon America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and "that it is their intention to propoſe, in the next ſeſſion of "Parliament, to take off the duties upon glaſs, paper, "and colours, upon conſideration of ſuch duties hav"ing been laid contrary to the true principles of com"merce." This peculiar piece of good fortune which his Lordſhip is ſo proud of, amounts to this, that the preſent worthy Adminiſtration had at no time entertained a deſign to add grievance to grievance, but that they did propoſe in the next ſeſſions of Parliament to take off duties which, according to their ideas of the matter, were contrary to the true principles of commerce. Theſe were the aſtoniſhing aſſurances by which the prejudices of the people of America were to be removed; but his Lordſhip was inſtructed to ſtate the proceedings of Parliament, as his Majeſty's meaſures, and to explain them according to his notions of prudence; his Lordſhip's notions of prudence will, indeed, appear to be very extraordinary, for in conſequence of theſe inſtructions he aſſured the Aſſembly of Virginia, that his Majeſty would ſooner loſe his Crown than preſerve it by deceit, intimating that his Majeſty would ſupport the meaſures of his preſent wiſe ſet of Miniſters at the hazard of his Crown. But, according to the notions which other men have formed of prudence, this declaration was imprudent in itſelf, and ſtill more imprudent with reſpect to the ſituation in which it was made. It was certainly imprudent to involve the meaſures of his Majeſty with thoſe of his Miniſtry; it was ſtill more imprudent, as it was diametrically oppoſite to the ſentiments of the people to whom it was addreſſed; and it was more than impudence, it was madneſs or folly to make any aſſurance which might lead the people of America to believe, that the interpoſition of any ſet of Miniſters could influence the Britiſh Parliament to impoſe, or to repeal any acts of taxation, by which the people of America were to be affected. It was alſo contrary to the general notions of prudence to repreſent certain principles of taxation as diſtinct and independent of each other, which the wiſdom of the Britiſh Parliament has conſidered as one and the ſame. This diſtinction, and the diſclaiming intentions to impoſe any taxes within a certain deſcription to eſtabliſh and ſupport it, could not but inſpire an American Aſſembly with a moſt contemptible idea of the meaſures of Parliament, and the imbecility of thoſe by whom lawful government is adminiſtered.

Is it therefore to be wondered that from ſuch a Governor, and ſuch inſtructions, the affairs of America ſhould ſtill remain in a ſtate of diſtraction? That the colonies, from ſuch politicians, and ſuch politics, ſhould conceive the moſt ſanguine hopes of gaining their point, and ſhaking off their dependence upon the Britiſh ſenate? To impoſe duties one ſeſſions, with the profeſſed purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and take them off the next, as being contrary to the true principles of commerce, is an inſtance of weakneſs and inconſiſtency not to be parallelled, but by other meaſures of the ſame Miniſtry, with reſpect to the government of the ſame people.

By a letter from the ſame great Lord, who preſides at the head of the department, to which the affairs of the colonies are intruſted, dated April, 1768, directed to Francis Bernard, Eſq; Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, his Excellency is charged with the execution of certain propoſitions to be obtained of the Aſſembly of that province, and in caſe of non-compliance, his inſtructions were to diſſolve the Aſſembly immediately. The iſſue was, the Aſſembly refuſed to pay obedience to the Governor's requiſition, and the Governor diſſolved the Aſſembly, agreeable to the miniſterial mandate. But the moſt extraordinary part of the tranſaction is, that the Aſſembly which ſucceeded, was ſuffered to ſit, and to deliberate, and carry on the ordinary buſineſs of the ſeſſion, without ſo much as mentioning the ſubject for which the former Aſſembly was diſſolved; a proceeding ſo full of inconſiſtency and irreſolution could not but expoſe his Majeſty's Councils to the ridicule of every Aſſembly throughout America, as futile and incongruous in the higheſt degree.

The propoſitions that were then agitated were of the greateſt importance to the Sovereignty of Great-Britain; reſolutions had paſſed the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts-Bay negative to the right of taxation, which the Britiſh Parliament claims over all the ſubordinate parts of the Britiſh empire, and circular letters had been written to all her ſiſter provinces, requeſting them to unite with her in ſupporting theſe reſolutions, and to diſavow thoſe letters which were looked upon, as the foundation of an unlawful combination againſt the ſupreme power of the Britiſh legiſlature. But neither the one nor the other of theſe points was obtained. The right of acquainting the ſiſter colonies, with the deliberations of the reſpective Aſſemblies, in order to ſolicit their joint concurrence in any meaſure reſpecting their privileges is aſſerted, and reſolutions of the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in direct oppoſition to reſolutions, and even Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, remain upon their journals to this day. In the midſt of this miniſterial conteſt, an attempt was made to cruſh ſome of the leading men who were moſt active in the oppoſition, with a view to intimidate the reſt; but in this too, the weakneſs of the Miniſtry was no leſs conſpicuous than their wickedneſs, for though they propoſed to Parliament, and obtained its ſanction for the revival of an obſelete law, made in the tyra[nical] reign of Henry VIII. in order to bring over to be [puni]ſhed here, men guilty of crimes againſt the ſtate, co[m]mitted in the colonies, yet they had not reſolution [to] execute it, and the Aſſembly proteſted againſt the rev[i]val of it in direct terms. By this pitiful no manageme[nt] of theſe no miniſters, the conteſt remains undecided; and what they have not been able to accompliſh by wiſdom and good policy, is to be effected by military force; ſoldiers are ſent over *in terrorem*, and becauſe capacity is wanting to give lawful authority its full vigour, unlawful violence is to ſupply the deficiency.

PARIS, *May* 18.

THERE has been an inſurrection at Tours, on account of the ſcarcity of bread. The Intendant, it ſeems, has been obliged to ſteal away by night; and the Archbiſhop is coming to Court, to interpoſe his good offices on behalf of the people. The calamity is ſtill greater in the Limoſin and Marche, where it is computed upwards of four thouſand perſons have died

in the means of remedying these great calamities; and corn is bringing into different ports; but it will require time to circulate it through the different places where the want of it has been so grievously felt.

LONDON,

June 4. The public are desired to take notice, that the following reversions, places, and pensions, have been within these few months granted to reward transcendent merit towards the state. To the Lord Mountstewart, the reversion of the auditorship of the impress, after the death of Mr. Aislabie, 7000l. per annum. To Charles Jenkinson, Esq; auditor of the accounts of the Princess Dowager of Wales, and late confidential Secretary to the Earl of Bute, the reversion, after Sir Edward Walpole, of clerkship of the Pells, 3000l. per annum. To Samuel Martyn, Esq; Treasurer to the Princess Dowager of Wales, and the challenger of Mr. Wilkes, the reversion, after Horace Walpole, Esq; of Usher of the Exchequer, 2000l. per annum. To the Earl of Northington, already Teller of the Exchequer, the reversion, after the Duke of Chandos, for three lives, of Master of the Hanaper, 3000l. per annum, and 4000l. per annum pension till it falls. To Thomas Bradshaw, Esq; Secretary to the Treasury, the reversion of Surveyor-General of America, 2000l. per annum; and to Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; a pension for three lives of 1000l. per annum, for his various dredgeries. To Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt. Speaker of the House, and standing counsel to the junto, the Chief Justiceship of Eyre, with the augmented salary for life of 2500l. per annum, and larger expectations given by way of retainer. To Hans Stanley, Esq; keeper of the PEACE secrets, the united offices of Cofferer and Governor of the Isle of Wight, 3000l. per annum. How unreasonable is the national discontent, when public services are thus rewarded; and how readily ought the representatives of the people to pay these debts of the civil list, thus meritoriously contracted!

June 5. On Sunday night, about ten o'clock, as Mr. Venables, an eminent carcase-butcher, who lived at the corner of Harrow-Alley, Whitechapel, and Mr. Rogers, a cabinet-maker, in the Minories, were passing over Stepney fields, two footpads came up and demanded their money; one of them declaring that he knew one of the robbers, and that he would not give up his money to such a rascal, the two ruffians shot them both dead on the spot. This account was taken from a person who was hard by at the time of action, and who, after all, prevented the robbery of their money, though not of their lives. In making off they were heard to say, "Arrah, by Jesus, my dear liberty boys, we are now even with you for the disgrace which we suffered at Brentford."

The frequency of murder is not to be wondered at, considering the lenity lately shewn to such atrocious crimes.

June 8. A celebrated Lady lately gave out that she was robbed of her jewels, &c. on which occasion her gallant presented her with a new set; but accompanying her to an auction at the west end of the town lately, was surprised to see the supposed stolen ornaments put up to sale. On enquiry he found the Lady had sold them to pay a debt of honour.

NEW-YORK, *July* 26.

We are informed that a cause of a very singular nature is coming on to be tried in the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, wherein a young woman is plaintiff, and a Gentleman of fortune defendant; for breach of a promise of marriage made in writing to the paintiff by the defendant, in the life time of his wife, since deceased, to be contracted with the plaintiff after the death of the wife, provided she would continue in her single state, until such contingency might happen; which the plaintiff in her declaration sets forth she hath done, pursuant to, and in virtue of the defendant's promise and assumption as aforesaid; and by reason thereof hath lost her marriage. The action is laid for 3000l. proc. money.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 23.

This day died NATHANIEL WALTHOE, Esq; of this city. He was a Gentleman well versed in polite literature, and possessed many amiable qualifications. It has been remarked of him, that he never uttered a disrespectful word of any one whatsoever. He was educated at *Oxford*, and the Temple, and was for many years Clerk to his Majesty's Privy Council of this colony.

To PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; MODERATOR.

DUMFRIES, *July* 29, 1770.

SIR,

HAVING observed in the newspapers of the 19th instant the proceedings of the committee of associators for the county of Norfolk, relative to the ship Sharpe, Robert Spiers, commander, we thought it incumbent upon us, as no such committee was appointed for this county, to make an enquiry respecting the goods therein mentioned, as the ship is now at this port. We are uncertain whether this matter comes properly under our department, we being only appointed as a committee of correspondence; but as we wish to see the Virginia association inviolably adhered to, as well as to prevent any aspersion which might result from a passive conduct on so interesting an occasion, we thought it necessary to enquire of the Captain if such goods were still on board, and if they were not, how he had disposed of them. Upon which he positively assured us they were not then on board, he having landed them at Norfolk; and to evince the truth of his assertion, declared that he was willing that we should search the ship for our satisfaction. Being further interrogated in whose warehouses the goods were deposited, he desired some short time to determine whether he should disclose the person's name who had received them; promised we should know his resolution before he comply with, as he retired the same evening without giving any answer to the question. His conduct, on this occasion, determined us to visit him on board his ship; when, after strict examination, we were convinced that what he had asserted relative to the goods not being on board, was true. It is our desire that these our proceedings may be made public, to the purpose that an enquiry may be set on foot, in order to find out the person who has infringed so essential a part of the association; and as the sooner such a publication is made, the more certain will be the discovery, we have taken the liberty to address this immediately to you.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
WILLIAM CARR,
JOHN RIDDELL,
THOMAS MONTGOMERIE,
CUMBERLAND WILSON.

'On Monday the 6th instant, died, in his 43d 'year, Col. WILLIAM GREEN, long a representative for *Culpeper*, Lieutenant of the county, and 'Judge of that court. He was a man whose life was 'such as to make his death universally regretted by all 'who knew him.'

‡

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 23, 1770.

AGREEABLE to the directions of the ASSOCIATORS, at their last general meeting, I appointed the members for each county to carry into execution the plan which had been formed; and the appointments, with the number of papers allotted for each county, were sent by such conveyances as we thought might be relied upon. But as, notwithstanding all the care that could be taken, some of them may have miscarried, I must request those Gentlemen who have not received them to let me know of it, that they may be immediately supplied with others. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Moderator.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *court-house, on the first* Thursday *in* September *next, being court day,*

THE valuable tract of LAND called SCOTCH TOWN, in that county, containing 4600 acres, either intire, or in parcels, as shall suit purchasers. A reasonable credit will be given, to be made known at the day of sale.

On the third *Thursday* in *September*, at *King William* court-house, being that court day, will be SOLD, on the same terms, the MANSION HOUSE of the late *John Robinson*, Esq; in *King & Queen* county, with upwards of 1300 acres of high land, and above 600 acres of marsh adjoining. Bond and security to be given to

EDMUND PENDLETON,
PETER LYONS, } Admrs.

SLAVES

To be SOLD *for ready money, to the highest bidder, on* Monday *the* 17*th of* September, *at* Alexandria, *being* Fairfax *court day,*

SEVENTEEN valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; among the number are three valuable forgemen, a sawyer, a collier, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a miller and a baker. There will be sold at the same time and place, a tract of LAND, lying on *Pimmit*'s Run, near the Falls of *Potowmack*, containing about 400 acres; settled with four tenements, two of which are well improved with buildings. There is a good deal of meadow ground on the run, it bending on the same for two miles, and is well watered and timbered. The above slaves and land are part of the estate of *John Ballendine*, and sold to satisfy a debt due to the subscriber. t.d.f. HECTOR ROSS.

Just arrived from AFRICA,
The SNOW YANIMEREW,
THOMAS ATKINSON, *Master,*
with Two Hundred and Forty choice

SLAVES.

The sale of which will begin at *Bermuda Hundred*, on *Thursday* the 30th instant (*Aug.*) and continue till all are sold, by CARTER and TRENTS.

N. B. Merchants notes and orders will be received.

AUGUST 15, 1770.

I HAVE lost out of my pocket, or had taken from me, a FIVE POUND Treasury note, numbered 2059, having taken down the number of that, with others, at the time I received it, but omitted to enter, and do not know, the date; however, as I believe there were only two emissions of bills of that denomination, of so high a number, one *June* 8, 1757, and the other *October* 12, 1758, I conclude it to be of one of those dates, and request the favour of those to whom a bill of that number and value may be offered to make enquiry, and endeavour to trace its progress, since the 31st of last month, when I received it, and did not miss it till the 9th instant, and to give intelligence of any discovery to me in *Caroline*, or to Mr. *Edmund Pendleton*. I will give a reward of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS to any person that, having found the said bill, will restore it to JOHN BURK.

Fredericksburg FAIRS

are altered, by a late act of Assembly, from *June* and *October* to *May* and *September*. The ensuing FAIR will be on the 24th of the month; and on that or the following day, the inhabitants and neighbouring Gentlemen propose giving a genteel PURSE for a horse race. Particulars will be advertised in this paper.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *August* 16, 1770.

I INTEND soon to leave this colony for a few months.

JOHN CORRIE.

To be SOLD *on the fourth* Thursday *in next month, on the premises,*

A TRACT of LAND lying in *Spotsylvania* county, containing by estimation 228 acres, whereon Major *William Robinson* lately lived. Also several likely NEGROES, and some STOCK and HOUSHOLD FURNITURE. Six months credit will be allowed for one half, and twelve months for the remainder, the purchasers giving bond and security to the administrators of *John Robinson*, Esq; deceased. 3

To be RENTED, *and entered on about the* 15*th of* October *next,*

A WELL frequented TAVERN in the town of *Dumfries*, situate near the court house. For terms and particulars apply to the subscriber, near the said town. 3 FOUSHEE TIBBS.

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP CÆSAR,
WILLIAM WOOD, *Commander,*
Now lying in Rappahannock *river,*

WILL take in TOBACCO on liberty of consignment to any merchant in *Bristol*, at eight pounds per ton. All Gentlemen inclined to ship are desired to deliver their notes or orders to Mr. *James Mills* or Mr. *George Lorimer*, at *Urbanna*, Mr. *David Jameson* at *York*, Mr. *John Smith* at *Hanover* town, Mr *John Glassell* at *Fredericksburg*, Messrs. *Humphrey & John Hill*, or to the Captain on board.

THE FIFTY POUND purse, at *Aquia*, is to be run for, on the second *Thursday* in *September* next, on the same terms as the last *September* purse was run for. The subscriber is a subscriber to the purse, but has no horse to run. Any Gentleman that is not a subscriber, and has a good horse, may run him on easy terms, by applying to YELVERTON PEYTON.

TAKEN up near *Sussex* court-house, a dark brindled cow with a white face, her mark is a crop, a hole, and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop and slit in the left. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 15s. MOSES KNIGHT.

TAKEN up in *New Kent* county, a pale red heifer, about three years old, marked with an under bit taken out of the right ear, and a crop and slit in the left. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 10s. JOSEPH WATKINS.

TAKEN up in *Southampton*, a grey horse, about four feet 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and sprig tail, branded on the near buttock W. Appraised to 8l. WILLIAM ELLIS.

To be SOLD *by auction, on* Friday *the 24th instant, on the premises,*

TWENTY-TWO LOTS in the town of *Beaufort*, formerly *Layton*'s, on *Rappahannock*; the town is pleasantly situated, and very convenient for trade. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers, giving bond and security to THOMAS LEY.

STRATFORD, *August* 8, 1770.

RUN away the 26th of *July* last, an indented servant man named THOMAS BENTLEY, born and bound in *England* for four years; had on when he went away an osnabrigs coat, jacket and breeches, the coat cuffs red lining, carried with him white and brown thread stockings, two pair of shoes, one pair *English* and the other *Virginia*, a sailor's hat bound with black worsted ferrit, two shirts, and sundry other cloaths. He is pale faced, wears his own hair which is light brown, about 6 feet high, has an impudent way of talking, and is a coachman by trade. Whoever will take him up and bring him to me, if taken near my house, or joining *Westmoreland*, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS, if further, or in any province on this continent THREE POUNDS, besides what the law allows. PHILIP LUDWELL LEE.

At a Court of Directors, appointed by the Act of Assembly, for establishing an HOSPITAL *for the Reception of Ideots, Lunatics, and Persons of insane Mind, held at the Capitol the* 10*th Day of* July, 1770.

ORDERED, that PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN RANDOLPH, ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, JOHN BLAIR, jun. and THOMAS EVERARD, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to agree on a Plan for the HOSPITAL, and to advertise the building thereof; as also to receive Proposals for that Purpose of the several Undertakers, and to make report of their Proceedings to the next Court. JACOB BRUCE, C. C. D.

THE Committee appointed have, in Pursuance of the above Order, agreed on a Plan for the HOSPITAL, and are ready to treat with all Undertakers, who may incline to engage in the Work. It is to be a large, commodious Brick Building, and to be erected in or as near the City of *Williamsburg* as conveniently may be.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Elizabeth City*, on *Sunday* the 15th of *July* last, a Negro fellow named CUFFEE, who confesses himself to be the property of Mr. *Henry Deloney*, of *Mecklenburg* county. The owner is desired to send for the said Negro, and pay charges to

EDWARD

STOLEN, or ſtrayed, from my plantation near *Williamsburg*, a dark bay mare, about 4 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a white ſpeck in one of her eyes, and branded on the near buttock with a dot. Whoever conveys the ſaid mare to me ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward. GABRIEL MAUPIN

To be RENTED, *and entered upon immediately*,

THE LONG ORDINARY in *Fredericksburg*, for the term of three years. Any perſon inclinable to rent, may be ſupplied (on reaſonable terms) with the furniture in the ſaid houſe, and a bargain in renting may be depended on, as I have ſome thoughts of leaving the colony in about 12 months, or as ſoon as I can ſettle my affairs. I have for ſale ſeveral NEGROES, one of which is a valuable houſe wench, and a very good cook, young, ſtrong, and healthy, who does not breed. Thoſe who have any accounts againſt me are deſired to ſend or bring them in, in order that I may contrive payment. Thoſe indebted, who doubtleſs know the occaſion of this, will be ſo kind as to make payment. I take this method to return my ſincere thanks, and ſay I ever have in remembrance, and, when in my power, will repay, with the greateſt acknowledgments, to my friends and cuſtomers, all former favours, and while I continue in the public way ſhall be ſtill greatly obliged for a continuance of them; thoſe will, at this time, confer much greater obligations than formerly, therefore will meet with the unfeigned thanks of,

Their moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,
B. JOHNSTON.

P. S. Two very valuable LOTS for ſale.

BLANDFORD, *Auguſt 7*, 1770.

AS I intend for *Britain* early in the ſpring, the management of the ſtore kept by me at this place will be given up to Mr. *David Ruſſell*, on the firſt of *September*, from whom the cuſtomers will meet with the ſame good treatment as formerly. In order to prevent diſputes (as I ſhall neceſſarily be abſent near 12 months) I requeſt the favour of all who are indebted to the concern to come and ſettle their accounts between this and Chriſtmas; and thoſe whoſe debts have been of long ſtanding, it is hoped, will either pay them off, or give bond, payable on demand, for their balances; which will prevent unneceſſary trouble to themſelves and

CHARLES DUNCAN.

RICHMOND town, *Auguſt 7*, 1770.

IMPORTED in the *Elizabeth*, Capt. *Howard Eſton*, a trunk marked C T, with a crow's foot and figure of 4 between the letters, Number 1. Whoever has it in poſſeſſion is deſired to ſend it to the ſubſcriber, at *Richmond*. The favour ſhall be acknowledged, and all charges paid, by

PETER FIELD TRENT.

IMPORTED in the *Robert*, Capt. *Todd*, a hogſhead marked N A V, Number 19. Whoever has it in poſſeſſion is deſired to ſend it to *Rocky-Ridge*, to the care of Mr. *Grant*, &c.

P. F. TRENT.

To be SOLD, *at public auction, purſuant to the teſtament of the Honourable* Benjamin Tasker, *of the province of* Maryland, *deceaſed, on* Tueſday *the 4th day of* September *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day*,

ONE undivided fifth part of the eſtate called the *Baltimore Iron-Works*, near *Baltimore-Town*, in the province of *Maryland*, conſiſting of a furnace, three forges, ſundry tracts of land, many ſervants, ſlaves, horſes, cattle, and other ſtock belonging thereto. This is part of an eſtate which is held in common with *Charles Carroll*, Eſq; and other Gentlemen of *Maryland*. If the purchaſer doth not pay the conſideration for which the eſtate may be ſold, at the time of executing conveyances for the ſame, it is expected that he will give bond with approved ſecurity, payable in five equal proportions, the firſt payment to be made on the 4th day of *September*, 1771, and the other payments on the 4th day of *September*, in the four next ſucceeding years, with the legal intereſt of *Maryland*, from the date of the ſaid bond, till paid. One of the truſtees will attend at the furnace, on the day of ſale.

THE executors of the late Colonel CHARLES CARTER having very great reaſon to believe that his Majeſty's aſſent to the laſt act of aſſembly, empowering them to ſell a part of the teſtator's lands, held in fee ſimple, for the diſcharge of his debts and legacies, will be very ſoon obtained, in order for their confirming ſuch ſales, they hereby give notice that the lands upon *Broad Run* and *Kettle Run*, formerly advertiſed, will be expoſed to ſale at Capt. *Nevil's*, in *Fauquier* county, on *Monday* the 1ſt of *October*. Note, the executors are compelled to demand ready money for the ſales, or to make them upon a very ſhort credit upon good ſecurity.

THE EXECUTORS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Weſtmoreland* county, near *Yeocomico* church, on *Saturday* night the 14th of *July* laſt, an indented *Iriſh* ſervant man named *Daniel Ruark*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a fair complexion, with many red bumps in his face, light hair tied behind, by trade a tailor. He took with him a ſuit of *Virginia* nankeen, dyed with copperas, a pair of clouded thread hoſe, a pair of white ditto, a pair of *Virginia* made pumps, plated buckles, felt hat, white ſhirt, and a pair of check long breeches. He has ſeveral blue ſpots on each hand, which have been done with powder; likewiſe three ſpots of the ſame kind on his breaſt; has had a hurt on his left thumb, which cauſes a lump on the upper joint. When in liquor (which he is extremely fond of) is very quarrelſome; he formerly belonged to Col. *John Smith*, of *Richmond* county. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, if taken between *Rappahannock* and *Potowmack*; and if acroſs either of the rivers, THREE POUNDS, beſide what the law allows, paid by RICHARD CADDEEN.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in *Nanſemond* county, 7 miles from *Suffolk*, and 27 from *Norfolk*; it contains 179 acres, one third of which is uncleared, and has on it a two ſtory brick houſe, with all convenient out houſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers. JAMES MURDOUGH, *Nanſemond*,

t. f. BRYAN CROSBIE, *Portſmouth*.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 10, 1770.

I HAVE juſt compleated a MERCHANT-MILL within 200 yards of *Fredericksburg*, and convenient to a landing, where ſea-veſſels may quickly load, that do not draw more than ten feet water. I expect to be able to manufacture upwards of 20,000 buſhels of wheat in a year, which is more than my preſent ſtock can afford to ſupply the mill with, without ſome aſſiſtance of my friends.

I therefore propoſe to manufacture wheat for merchants or others, on the following moderate terms: I will grind, boult, and pack the flour, coarſe and fine, for four pence ſterling for every buſhel of wheat delivered to me, and deliver all the bran; or for three pence ſterling if the bran is left as my own, and I ſhall charge no more than one ſhilling and four pence ſterling for each flour barrel and nailing, and one ſhilling and eight pence ſterling for each bread barrel and nailing, and I will deliver it at the landing, or the mill, as the owner may chooſe. I cannot undertake to manufacture a leſs quantity than 100 buſhels for any one perſon on the above terms; a leſs quantity I ſhall require the uſual toll for; and if the merchants in my neighbourhood, or elſewhere, will encourage me largely, I will agree, not only to take my pay in wheat for manufacturing, if they chooſe it, at the market price, but for whatever flour or ſhip bread they may buy of me, I will agree to take one third part of the price in *Weſt India*, or other goods, at the market price, and the other two thirds in caſh, on three months credit.

I am ready to treat with any Gentleman who may be willing to make a trial of this trade, which I think would be to our mutual advantage, eſpecially as the people of this country (now going largely on making wheat) will pay the merchants in that commodity. I would recommend to all dealers in wheat, to buy none but what is threſhed or trod out on a plank floor, and to weigh it, and if it turns out 60lb. per buſhel, the profit will be worth while, as well to the maker as the buyer, but if under that ſtandard, the real loſs will be equal to a penny a pound, for what it falls ſhort of that weight in each buſhel. I am willing to contract for a number of years for the purchaſe of wheat, and for the ſale of flour and ſhip bread. ROGER DIXON.

FREDERICK, *July* 2, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purpoſes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of *September* next, and to continue the ſame until *July* following, at his houſe, ſix miles from *Winchеſter*: The ſituation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himſelf that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated ſucceſs in inoculating in this county, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unneceſſary. To theſe he chuſes to appeal, rather than ſpeak confidently of himſelf.

Patients may depend upon every neceſſary accommodation; likewiſe the greateſt care and tenderneſs; and need not be under any apprehenſion of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.

TAKEN up in *Cumberland* county, a red ſteer, with a white face, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and crop and hole in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 10s. GEORGE SMITH, jun.

TAKEN up, in *Glouceſter* county, laſt fall, a ſmall bay colt, about 8 months old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 26s. WILLIAM POLLARD.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 17, 1770.

THE partnerſhip of *Marſden*, *Hodgſon*, and company, being diſſolved by the death of one of their partners, who reſided in *Great-Britain*, I requeſt the favour of all perſons that have accounts open with that concern to call on me, and have them cloſed. Thoſe indebted are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, or to give bond, with good ſecurity, for their reſpective balances. Thoſe the concern are indebted to will be ſettled with, and paid off, agreeable to my agreements with them. All accounts not paid off, or bond and ſecurity given for between this and next *October* General Court, will be ſued for, without further notice, by the ſubſcriber, who is the only acting partner in *Virginia*, and cannot give further indulgence.

6w JAMES MARSDEN.

PURSUANT to an Act of Aſſembly, on *Monday* the 8th day of *October* next, will be expoſed for ſale on the premiſes, 2740 acres of land, belonging to the eſtate of *William Armiſtead*, Eſq; deceaſed, lying in the county of *Middleſex*, on the rivers *Rappahannock* and *Pianketank*; the land will be laid off in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the remainder, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

RALPH WORMELEY,
WILLIAM CHURCHILL,
PHILIP L. GRYMES,
} Truſtees.

N. B. The truſtees may be treated with at any time before the day of ſale, at their reſpective dwelling-houſe, in the county aforeſaid.

RUN away laſt *April*, out of the fork of *James River*, in *Albemarle* county, a Negro man, named ADAM, he is a midling large fellow, and had on when he went away, an oznabrig ſhirt, a cotton jacket and breeches, his coat has hearts, on the hips, behind, and on the ſhoulders, doubled and quilted, with horn buttons, a new bound hat, a remarkable large ſcar acroſs his left foot; he is an outlandiſh fellow, has a down look, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh, has been taken up near Col. *Byrd's* on *James River*, was brought up into *Goochland* county, and there made his eſcape, and I expect he will make down that way again. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and conveys him to me, in the fork of *James River*, ſhall receive forty ſhillings reward, beſides what the law allows.

6 w MARTIN KEY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4, 1770.

AS I am determined for the future to receive more money, or have leſs buſineſs in the way of my profeſſion, I take this method, in order to prevent unneceſſary applications, of declaring, that I will not for the future undertake the management of any cauſe, unleſs my fee is firſt paid down, or a bond given for it payable, with intereſt, 12 months after the date of ſuch bond: Nor will any letter to engage me in any cauſe, for the future, meet with the ſmalleſt attention or anſwer, that does not incloſe either the fee, or ſuch bond for it; and that no perſon may be deceived, they will pleaſe to obſerve, that it is my determined reſolution, to put every ſuch bond in ſuit, which is not diſcharged within one month after it becomes payable. Every perſon who favours me with their buſineſs upon the above terms, will meet with my grateful acknowledgments, and may depend upon the exertion of my utmoſt abilities to ſerve them. With regard to thoſe, who, at the time they pretended to be my friends, could cooly ſet ſtill, and ſee me reduced to the neceſſity of ſelling my ſlaves to a very great diſadvantage, and yet with-hold the ſmall ſums due to me, which, if paid, would have removed that neceſſity, I leave it to their own hearts to determine, whether they deſerve any further indulgence. Every perſon therefore indebted to me before the firſt day of *January* laſt, who does not before the firſt day of *Auguſt* next, either ſend the money due, or a bond for the ſame, payable with intereſt in 12 months, may depend upon being ſued immediately after that time, in the General Court, if the ſum due amounts to Ten Pounds, and in any county I can catch him, if under that ſum.

THOMSON MASON.

Indian creek, *Northumberland* county, *May* 30, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber three ſlaves, *viz.* a dark Mulatto named MICHAEL, about 5 feet 7 inches high, is well ſet, about 25 years old, by trade a ſhoemaker; alſo a light Mulatto, about the ſame ſize, named LEWIE, one of his arms has been broke, which occaſions a ſtiffneſs in it; he is a brother of *Michael's*, and are ſuppoſed to be together; alſo a Negro, about 40 years old, named WILL, by trade a carpenter, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he is ſuppoſed to be about *York*. Whoever will deliver them to me ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, beſides what the law allows. JOHN SMITH.

TAKEN up ſome time in *May* laſt, on the head of *New-Mill* creek, *Norfolk* county, a dark bay horſe, no brand as can be ſeen, and about 13 and a half hands high. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

BENJAMIN GRIFFIN.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12s6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate length are inſerted for 3s. the Firſt Week, and 2s. each Time after.